

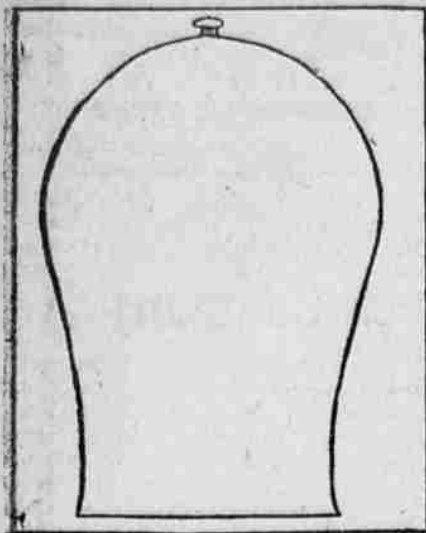
THE DAIRY



BITTING A SUCKING COW.

Wire Contrivance and How to Adjust It on Animal.

Use a wire about the size of telegraph wire. Have it long enough to go through mouth as a bit and to hook



Prevents Self-Sucking.

together behind the ears as a head-stall. The bit will prevent her tongue from getting in suction shape, but, declares the correspondent of the Valley Farmer, she can eat and drink as usual.

SALTING BUTTER.

Even Distribution of Moisture Essential to the Process.

The following thoughts were suggested to the writer by reading a report from the Iowa station:

No established rule for salting butter properly can be given. The butter maker will have to be governed entirely by local conditions.

The amount of salt to be incorporated in the butter depends directly on the amount of moisture the butter contains. Butter fat is not a salt dissolving substance. This can be done only by the moisture in the butter. The first thing, then, to get a uniform amount of dissolved salt in butter is to get a uniform amount of moisture.

The water should be evenly distributed through the mass of butter. If it is present in pockets or crevices in the butter when the salt is added, much salt will be lost in the form of brine, besides those particles of butter near the pockets will contain more salt than those farther away.

Best results are obtained by allowing the butter to drain well after washing and then apply the salt. In no case should salt be added till the butter has assumed a gathered condition.

When the butter is medium soft after being worked, it has been found that from three-fourths to an ounce of salt for each pound of butter is not far from the correct amount.

DAIRY DOINGS.

A separator is easily washed after the owner learns how to do it.

Denmark has about 1,300 creameries and they make annually about 100,000 tons of butter.

Every intelligent man can make dairying pay because intelligent methods always win.

The man that owns a separator can often sell sweet skim milk to city people at a good price.

So far as is possible avoid metals about butter. The salt will cause rust and stain the butter.

Sunshine is a great enemy of bacteria. Place the milking utensils in the sun when not in use.

The feeding of grain or a highly nitrogenous food is always dangerous when carried to excess.

The green pasture is a healthy place for the cows, if no diseased animals are permitted to graze on it.

One extra good cow will produce better results at the end of the year than three or four poor ones.

Every time a dairy cow is abused or frightened her milk and butter machinery is thrown out of gear.

Fattening old cows for beef is not generally a very profitable operation and it becomes less so as corn goes higher in price.

The Mean Dog.

When the cows come down to the stables with their heels all slit up, their tails swinging wildly in the air and a dog tight to their starboard quarters, don't be surprised if you get scanty milk of a decidedly poor quality. The price is just what you ought to pay for allowing a mean dog in your yard, says Farm Journal. Good, intelligent dogs, or none, should be the motto.

Breaking the Calf to Drink.

It requires a sweet disposition as well as sweet milk to break the calf to eat from the bucket. One can make about as much success with the hand-fed calf on sour milk as on a sour disposition.

Cow's Milk.

Cow's milk will be consumed by nearly every living creature. However, it rarely can be made to take the place of water. Every form of life living upon it, from the infant to the calf, pig or colt, requires water in addition to milk.

MEANS SUCCESS OR FAILURE.

Knowledge in Dairying is of the Most Vital Importance.

Knowledge is valuable in dairying to a very great extent, more so than in some other occupations of an agricultural nature. The effect of a single piece of information may make all the difference there is between success and failure in dairy operations. This is true in the matter of feeds, especially, for it is very easy for a man to go on feeding his cows a food that costs a great deal and yet that will produce less result than a food that costs less. We had an illustration of this during the long years when farmers raised and fed to their cows timothy hay rather than clover hay. Some even went into the markets and purchased timothy hay at a higher price by 50 per cent. than they would have had to pay for sweet, bright clover hay. This was due to ignorance of the feeding value of the two kinds of hay, the clover being worth more ton for ton than the timothy. Think of the vast sums of money that have been paid out alone on account of this one item.

What is true of the two kinds of hay is also true of the concentrated feeds. There is a certain prejudice in favor of a certain concentrated feed in each neighborhood and this is allowed to dictate the course to be followed rather than the choice of feeds after thorough investigation. Many of the mills are now turning out brans that are of little value for feeding purposes. This is true, too, of the kind of feed known as "shorts," which in some cases consist of bran ground over and over till they are fine. The man that will inform himself about the various kinds of concentrated feeds will be able to feed intelligently and that is a good way to save money.

The value of knowledge as to the capacity of cows is very great. The man that begins the study of his cows as to their capacities and the results they are giving will be able to turn off his poorest cows and get better ones in their places. Some of our dairymen and farmers would be able to make good profits out of their herds of cows if they would do this, while at the present time they are just about making expenses.

AGE TO BREED HEIFERS.

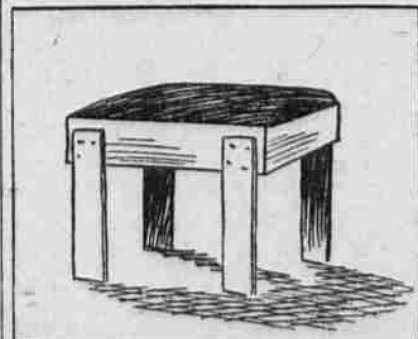
Time Varies with the Animal and the Purpose She is to Serve.

Farmers differ as to the best time to breed heifers. It is probably true, as a whole, that most of our heifers are bred too young which undoubtedly decreases their size and efficiency. If we want all the size possible heifers should not be bred before they are 10 or 20 months old. If they are bred younger than this they will undoubtedly be somewhat stunted and will never attain the size they would have had if the gestation period had been delayed until later in life. Dairy heifers that are milked by hand can be bred earlier than the beef heifers for the reason that milking by hand is not so great a tax on the system as the sucking of a vigorous calf. Then, too, dairy capacity should be developed as early as possible. To make the best kind of a beef cow a heifer should not be bred until she is 18 to 22 months old. Of course considerable depends upon the size of the heifer when bred which in turn depends on the way she has been raised. Some heifers are too small to breed until they are two years old because they have not been properly raised. Then again, says The Farmer, other heifers which have made the greatest possible gains in early life are suitable to breed before the average age. Breeding at an early age will of course tend to promote proficiency and it will also sometimes tend on the other hand to weaken the system so that disease is likely. Many cases of habitual abortion are due to the fact that the heifer was bred before her system was strong enough to sustain the strain of pregnancy. It can generally be taken as a safe rule that we should not breed heifers until they have the size of a normal 18-months-old heifer or until they show by their vigor and health that they are fit for the duties of maternity.

A COMFORTABLE MILK STOOL.

Seat is Cushioned to Make Long Task Easier.

Make a box of inch boards 12x16 inches and 4 inches deep. Make legs three inches wide, nine inches long.



The Milking Stool.

Then take a piece of grain sacking, nail to three sides of stool and stuff with excelsior or something similar. In Wisconsin, where we milk three hours a day, writes the correspondent of the Missouri Valley Farmer, we find the need of cushions.

Winter Killing of Crops.

Crops rarely winter kill on soils which are well drained. It is the presence of a great deal of water that can not drain away that causes the crops to winter kill. Under drainage by means of tile is the only remedy.

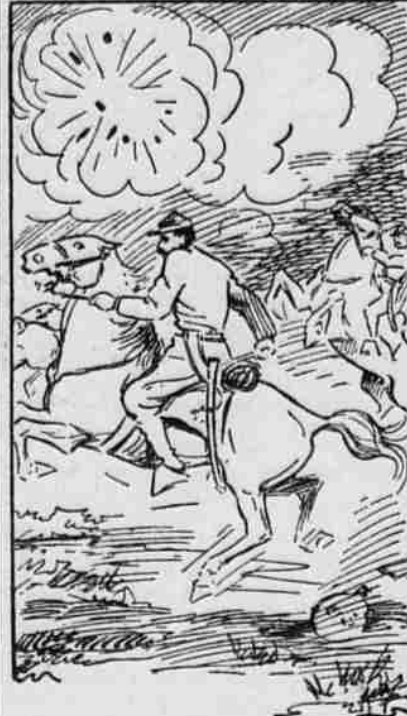


A BRAVE CHARGE.

Story of American Cavalry Which Outdid the Famous "Light Brigade."

In a recent address Col. W. G. Bentley, who served in the Ninth New York cavalry, compared the charge of the Eighth Pennsylvania at Chancellorsville with the famous charge of the Light-Brigade, immortalized by Tennyson. The English command, said the speaker, in which everybody knew that "some one had blundered," numbered, officers and men, 637. It lost killed, 113; wounded, 134; total, 247, or 36.7 per cent.

"Gallant and brave as this charge was," Col. Bentley declared, "it was



Forward They Sprang.

tame beside the charge of the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry at Chancellorsville, led by Maj. Keenan, where never a man returned. Our right had been turned by Stonewall Jackson, and at the critical moment, Keenan charged to check the advancing column, in order to gain time to enable our artillery to be put in place. It was certain death; no blunder or mistake, but duty, and it was bravely done."

George Parsons Lathrop described this great charge, and although the splendor of the action can not be matched in words, his tribute gives a most vivid picture of an event awful and sublime in its devotion to duty. It follows:

But suddenly rode a form Calmly in front of the human storm, With a stern, commanding shout: "Align those guns!" (We knew it was Pleasanton's.) The cannoneers bent to obey, And worked with a will at his word; And the black guns moved as if they had heard.

But ah! the dread delay! "O wait is crime; O God, for ten minutes' time!" The general looked around. There Keenan sat like a stone. With his three hundred horses alone—Less shaken than the ground.

"Major, your men—" "Are soldiers, general." "Then Charge, major! Do your best; Hold the enemy back at all cost. Till my guns are placed—else the army is lost. You die to save the rest!"

By the shrouded gleam of the western skies, Brave Keenan looked into Pleasanton's eyes. For an instant, clear, and cool and still; Then, with a smile, he said: "I will." "Cavalry, charge!" Not a man of them shrank.

Their sharp, full cheer from rank to rank Rose joyously, with a willing breath—Rose like a greeting hail to death.

Then forward they sprang, and spurred and clashed. Shouted the officers, crimson as hell; Rode well the men, each brave as his fellow. In their faded coats, of blue and yellow; And above in the air, with an instinct true, Like a bird of war their pennon flew.

With clank of scabbards and thunder of steeds, And blades that shine like sunlit reeds; And strong, brown faces, bravely pale For fear their proud attempt should fail. Three hundred Pennsylvanians close—On twice ten thousand gallant foes.

Line after line the troopers came To the edge of the wood that was ringed with flame; Rode in and sabered and shot—and fell; Nor came one back his wounds to tell. But over them, lying there, shattered and mute, What deep echo rolls? 'Tis a death salute From the cannon in place; for, heroes, you braved Your fate not in vain; the army is saved!

Why He Sent for Her.

"How does it happen that Crockett sent for his wife to come home from the seashore and stay with him two weeks?" they queried. "I thought he was having such a bang-up time without her?"

"He was," they replied. "He was having too bang-up a time, in fact. He got dead broke. His wife has the money, you know. That was why."

Placing the Blame.

Recently published reminiscences of Carl Schurz put severe blame on Gen. O. O. Howard for the union defeat at Chancellorsville. Gen. Howard makes a gallant and clever reply. The whole blame, he says, for that defeat rests upon Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, the confederate commander.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Death Losses of Civil War Compared with Those of Other Wars.

The titanic nature of the struggle between the states from 1861 to 1865 is slowly dawning upon the world. In the annals of warfare it was the most deadly conflict ever known.

Self-preservation, the first law of nature, compelled the north to put forth its strength to the limit of possibilities, while the south once committed to the dream of successful rebellion, fought with the mad courage of desperate resolve.

For four years the warfare was unceasing. The northern soldiers suffered severely from the southern climate and the diseases engendered in an unaccustomed way of life as well, while the killed and wounded numbered, in the union army alone, 385,245. Of these, 109,893 were killed outright on the field of battle; 199,720 died from diseases while the war was going on. A death roll of 319,613.

Comparing the two great battles, Waterloo and Gettysburg, a military writer draws attention to the fact that, while the same number of men were on the field in these battles, 152,000 all told, the losses at Gettysburg exceeded the losses at Waterloo, considering the casualties to the troops actually engaged. At Waterloo the losses were 49,485, and at Gettysburg 50,528. It is remembered that 14,000 men (the Sixth corps) were not engaged at Gettysburg except for a short time, early on the morning of July 2. This runs up the percentage of losses in the American battle, considering the number of men engaged.

Throughout the civil war the loss of life on both sides was frightful, writes Ada C. Sweet, in Chicago Journal. Looked at even now, after the lapse of years, the record is dreadful to contemplate. In the union army there were 75 regiments whose losses ran from 50 to 85 per cent.

The First Minnesota went into action at Gettysburg with 262 officers and men. It lost 224 killed and wounded. The Twentieth Massachusetts, at Fredericksburg, lost over 68 per cent. of its membership, and came out of the fight commanded by a captain who was, in years, a mere boy.

Pickett, the confederate general, led 5,000 brave men in his great charge at Gettysburg, and in 30 minutes lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 3,000.

The bloodiest battle of the civil war was Antietam, and the losses were the most appalling in a short space of time unless we except Cold Harbor, where the union forces lost 4,000 men in eight minutes.

When we see the veterans in their parades, or engaged in their work along the ordinary ways of life, distinguished only by the bronze buttons that some of them wear, we do not realize what these men have gone through.

We have all been taught to respect and honor them, but it is only when we look at the records of death and devotion which are written in the books of the nation, but left, for the most part unread, that we realize what it meant to be one of Uncle Sam's soldiers in the years from 1861 to 1865.

It is well to take thought, occasionally, of all the sacrifices that were made that the country might live and that we might exist in peace and prosperity, a free people upon the face of the earth.

THE ARMY MULE.

His Faithful Services Should Call Forth Feeling of Gratitude.

"The thought of the service the mule rendered in the civil war ought to endear him to every lover of our country. The great-hearted Lincoln understood his value. (A good mule was worth \$400 then) and the good president asked, when told of the fearful slaughter at Antietam: 'How many mules were lost? We can get more men, but the mules' places can't be supplied.'"

"All honor to the mule, for the sake of his noble qualities, for the sake of this glorious country which he helped to save, for the sake of the 4,000,000 slaves whose shackles he helped to kick loose, and that have since been melted into plowshares that he has patiently drawn all over the south, pulling along with him the black man holding to the handles behind—for all these and other reasons let the mule stand as our national emblem in place of the discredited and predatory eagle. And perish the man who shall attempt to pull him down—as he certainly will unless he stands afar off."

"The immortal Garfield once said: 'I never met a boy in the street without feeling like lifting my hat to him, so great are the wonderful possibilities wrapped up under his ragged coat.'"

"In common with millions of others, I feel the same way about the mule. I never meet one in the road or pasture without raising my hat—if I don't he'll raise it for me, so great are the possibilities tied up in his wonderfully constructed hind legs."

Unconscious Labor.

"Did you ever notice these people who work their faces every sort of way when they are cutting a piece of meat?" he asked. "Now just look across there at the man at that table there."

"Yes," said she, as she looked across, "but they are not a patching to the old women who open and shut their mouths as they cut something or other with their long scissors."

Attributes of a Good Critic.

A wise skepticism is the first attribute of a good critic.—Lowell.

PICKED UP IN BUCKEYEDOM.

NEWS CULLED ESPECIALLY FOR OHIO READERS.

Happenings of Importance in Nearly Every City and Town in the State Chronicled.

Four Men Injured in an Auto Accident.

Monroeville, O., Sept. 13.—Four Clevelanders were badly injured here Thursday by the explosion of the tank on a White "confetti" steamer in advance of the eight cars in the sealed bonnet contest. The injured: Lee Cross, face and body badly burned, clothes burned off; Frank Baird, body burned, shoulder broken; Mert Phillips, face burned; Bert Adams, hands burned. Adams was at the wheel on the confetti car, which was setting the trail for the cars in the contest, when a tire came off. The car ran into a telephone pole, cutting the pole down. The collision caused the tank to explode. The machine was practically destroyed by fire.

Startling Developments are Promised.

Columbus, O., Sept. 17.—W. T. Brown and Orloff Brown, deputy examiners in the bureau of accounting, have completed their report of the examination of the offices of Pickway county and it will be made public to-day. The examination shows the usual illegal payments in the county offices, but in the affairs of the directors of the county infirmary more sensational matter developed. The publication of charges against the management of this institution in newspapers at Circleville mainly led to the examination and the members of the board of directors resigned under that fire.

A Poor Way to Get a Job.

Columbus, O., Sept. 13.—Frank A. Smith, a laborer in a stone quarry, was arrested Thursday on the charge of attempting to blackmail Butler Sheldon, a wholesale dry goods merchant. Smith confessed to writing a note demanding that Sheldon deposit \$1,000 under a tin can in the woods near his country home and threatening to kill Sheldon's baby if the demand was refused. He claims that he had no intention of carrying out his threats, and only wanted to get employment as watchman on Sheldon's estate.

Columbus Woman Killed a Man.

Columbus, O., Sept. 14.—"I've killed a man," said Mrs. Edith Carson, a negress, running up to a policeman in the tenderloin district Friday. Returning with the policeman she conducted him to an upper room in her home, where the dead body of A. A. Manly was found with two bullet holes in his breast. She confessed that she had shot him while asleep, during a fit of remorse over leaving her husband and family for Manly.

Suicided on Porch of Wife's Home.

Cleveland, Sept. 14.—Charles A. Squire, formerly proprietor of the East End Plumbing Co., committed suicide by taking poison Friday on the porch of his wife's home, from which he had a few hours before been forcibly ejected. Squire had attempted in vain to effect a reconciliation with Mrs. Squire, who, last Monday, began suit for divorce, charging him with habitual drunkenness and neglect of duty.

Wants to Sell a Relic for \$500.

Columbus, O., Sept. 14.—Gov. Harris has received from Charles G. Bullhouse, of Perryburg, Mich., a letter in which he says he has in his possession a piece of wood from the Porcupine, one of Commodore Perry's fleet in the battle of Lake Erie. He encloses an affidavit by Joseph Baar, ex-mayor of Grand Haven, as to the genuineness of the relic. He offers it to the state for \$500.

Rev. Henthorne Is Acquitted.

Cleveland, Sept. 17.—The committee of the East Ohio Methodist conference, which heard charges against Presiding Elder Henthorne, of Uhrichsville, finished its work late last night, returning a unanimous verdict of not guilty on all the charges except that of kissing a young woman of his congregation. On this charge the vote was 12 for acquittal to 3 for guilt.

A Huge Swing Collapsed.

Pomeroy, O., Sept. 14.—An "ocean wave" swing that was being operated on the Meigs county fair grounds collapsed Friday while 50 persons were in it, half a dozen people being very badly injured. The accident caused a panic among the thousands of people on the grounds and during the excitement several women were trampled on and seriously hurt.

Mailed Naughty Postal Cards.

Marietta, O., Sept. 13.—Southern Ohio postal authorities have started a crusade against the illustrated postal card and the first two arrests were made Thursday in the persons of Roy Jones, an attendant at the Athens insane asylum, and Thomas Huffman, of Nelsonville. Postmaster Finsterwald, of Athens, declared the young men mailed obscene cards.

Ten Officeholders are Dismissed.

Cincinnati, Sept. 17.—Declaring that employees of the city who, as members of the Hamilton county democratic executive committee voted in favor of selecting convention delegates through a committee of three, "violated every principle of honor, honesty and democracy," the board of public service on Monday dismissed the ten members of the committee on its pay roll.

Doctors Injured in Auto Crash.

Akron, O., Sept. 17.—In an automobile accident Monday three physicians, Coroners H. S. Davidson, Dr. Mark D. Stevenson and Dr. M. L. Hunt, were injured and City Solicitor Beery and the chauffeur escaped. All were thrown from the car by a collision with a telephone pole caused by the steering rod breaking.

Date of Ford's Trial Is Set.

Chardon, O., Sept. 17.—The second trial of the Ford brothers, Burton bankers charged with embezzlement, has been set for September 30, at Chardon. R. M. Ford will be tried first.

Our Pattern Department

A SIMPLE, GIRLISH LITTLE FROCK



5846

Pattern No. 5846.—A charmingly simple little frock which will prove both becoming and sensible is here pictured. The blouse waist is mounted on a body lining and a deep tuck at each side of the front gives the wide shoulder line so essential just now. Provision is made for full length and elbow sleeves. Gingham, linen, chambray, cashmere, challis and pique are all suggested for reproduction. For a child of eight years two and seven-eighths yards of 35-inch material will be needed. Sizes for 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

This pattern will be sent to you on receipt of 10 cents. Address all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give size and number of pattern wanted. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

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SIZE.....

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A DAINTY HOUSE JACKET.



5853

Pattern No. 5853.—Soft French chais developed this charming and attractive house jacket. It laps in front in double-breasted style, and a round collar cut in fancy outline, lies flat upon the shoulders. The sleeve may be in modish three-quarter length, or extend to the wrist, finished by narrow bands. Pockets at each side of the front give a jaunty air to the garment and add greatly to its usefulness. China silk, cashmere, dimity and the flowered lawns will all make up attractively. For 36-inch bust measure three and one-half yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

This pattern will be sent to you on receipt of 10 cents. Address all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give size and number of pattern wanted. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

No 5853.

SIZE.....

NAME.....

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Usually the flower of the family is a blooming nuisance.

Troubles of Adam.

In the cool of the early morning Adam sat down under the date tree and mopped his brow.

"You look worried," ventured the friendly elephant.

"I am worried," sighed Adam; "here I have been out all night playing bridge whist with the simian brothers."

"What of it?"

"Well, how am I going to tell Eve I was detained at the office when there are no offices?"